

Saturday Morning, Feb 5, 1870.

The Conditions.

The question has occurred to some whether or not we would be studying the true interests of British Columbia in transferring to the General Government the lands, mines and minerals not yet alienated from the Crown.

In the case of Newfoundland there was a proposition of this kind, and the Province was to receive as an equivalent an annual subsidy of \$150,000, payable semi-annually in advance; and it is to this proposition that the defeat of the Confederation party at the recent elections in that Province was, without doubt, mainly attributable. A very influential firm, Bennett & McKay, having become possessed of an immense tract of mineral land of presumed enormous value, feeling that their title would not stand Federal scrutiny, exerted every power to defeat Confederation, in which they were but too successful. Looking

at the vast extent and enormous value of the agricultural, mineral and timber lands of this colony, as compared with those of Newfoundland, and when it is borne in mind that only an infinitesimal fraction has yet been alienated from the Crown, the money equivalent which we might be in reason presumed to ask would, indeed, look extremely tempting just now.

The entire revenue derived from these sources at present scarcely exceeds fifty thousand dollars; and it is questionable if it is not costing the colony nearly that sum to administer the affairs of, and collect the revenue from, these interests. But it is when one looks to the future and sees those boundless and fertile acres teeming with population, and when the mineral development of this wondrous formation shall have astonished the world, that one is led to think the people would not be justified in bartering away blindly so magnificent a heritage for any money subsidy that could in reason be named just now.

Looking to immediate advantages, it would, of course, be very nice to be put annually in possession of a large sum to be expended upon necessary public works; but it will be seen that the very expenditure of money in this way would directly tend to enhance the value of the public lands, and therefore tend to increase the revenue the Federal Government would derive therefrom.

Taking the more unselfish view of this subject, and regarding the present population in the light of trustees for the future generations, it would scarcely appear to be the duty of the colonists to transfer to the general government the lands, mines and minerals of British Columbia in consideration of any money subsidy likely to be granted just now.

We have not the means of knowing whether the idea has suggested itself to the Executive; but if it has, it is to be hoped that a question involving such large and far-reaching consequences will not be dealt with hastily, or in the light of its present seeming magnitude.

Although not strictly speaking, falling within the category of 'conditions,' the question of the establishment of the Naval station here is one which ought not to be overlooked when the terms of union are being negotiated. In this, of course, are included all such questions as that of a Dry Dock, &c.

It is not unreasonable to expect that a place in every way so desirable for the Naval station should have a preference in consideration of its being the only British territory on the coast.

The colonists have felt that the disposition sometimes evinced by the Naval authorities to give to foreign and unimportant communities in South America the benefit of the presence of the naval force on the Pacific was scarcely in harmony with their ideas of the duty of a powerful parent nation to a young and weak colony; and there is no reason to doubt that, were proper representations made, this might be created the permanent station of the British Naval force in the Pacific.

The objections sometimes urged with regard to desertion and the dearth of supplies are less applicable to the present than to the past, and will be still less applicable to the future. Under conditions which would appear to be imminent, there is every reason to expect that in no community on the entire coast will supplies be more abundant and cheap than here; and surely the salubrity of this climate ought to form of itself a powerful argument. Indeed, leaving out of sight the claim we may be presumed to have, as the only representative of the nation, it is questionable whether, in point of natural advantages, this place should not be selected.

Add to those our undoubted right to a decided preference, and we have a strong case. Under Confederation the claim must become still stronger. What we propose is that, in negotiating terms of union with Canada, we should ask the general government to use its influence to the fullest extent to procure for us the permanent establishment of the naval station here.

In looking over the list of conditions agreed upon in the case of Newfoundland we find that a similar pledge was given by the Dominion Government in regard to the continued maintenance of a garrison of Her Majesty's forces at St. John's.

This is a more important point than some persons profess to think. Apart from social and political advantages and questions of national prestige, &c., we do not in the least exaggerate when we assert that it involves monetary considerations falling not one whit below a million annually. As an important

part of the new empire, and as the sole representative of the old empire on this coast, we must claim the right to the presence of the fleet, not as station or the occasional headquarters, but as the permanent and formally recognized naval station of the Pacific; and to this end we must require the whole influence of the Dominion Government to be brought to bear upon the Imperial authorities.

New Advertisements.

Dwarf Cottage To Let.

THE DESIRABLY SITUATED

and Commodious Dwelling House, opposite Gov-

ernment House, with spacious grounds, out-

houses, &c, at present in the occupancy of Chief Justice

Needham, is offered for rent low.

Apply to

LD. LOWENBERG, Government St.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU-

TIONED AGAINST TRUSTING ANY ONE ON MY ACCOUNT,

SAVING UPON A WRITTEN ORDER SIGNED BY ME.

P. J. HALL,

Victoria, B.C., Feb 4, 1870.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE THE PRICE FOR

CROSSING IN THE FERRY AT THE FOOT OF JOHNSON STREET

WILL BE 10 CENTS, OR THREE TICKETS FOR 25 CENTS.

Victoria, Feb 5th, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Institution does not Advertise in

the "Evening News."

J. W. CARTER LESSEE & MANAGER

CHAR. BRAY MUSICAL DIRECTOR

City Council Chambers, Feb 1, 1870.

NOTICE.

Great Saturday's Bill.

TWO NEW PLAYS

LOUISE ARNOT.

In her great character of Gilbert in the Idiot Witness.

CARRIE CARTER.

Will appear in two of her favorite characters

MR. WM. ELLERTON.

In both plays, together with a favorite Comic Song.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5th, 1870.

Will be presented the beautiful Drama in 3 Acts,

of the

IDIOT WITNESS.

The whole to conclude with the roaring farce

DEAD SHOT.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1; Reserved Seats, \$1 25; Pit, 80 cents; Boxes, lower, \$10; Boxes, upper, \$8.

Door open at 7:30, performance to commence at 8.

Box Office open from 11 till 5 each day.

NOTICE.

Jesse Cowper,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

At the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply

the wants of the public in his line.

THE LATEST STYLES

Received by every Steamer from England and San Fran-

cisco.

GRELLEY & FITTERRE

IMPORTERS,

And Wholesale Dealers

IN FINE

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

AND

AMERICAN LIQUORS,

Champagnes, Cognacs, Claret and

Whiskies,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND

AND MAINLAND BEEF AND MUTTON constantly on hand.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short

notice, and Meats delivered ENRICHED OR CURED to any part

of the City or Suburbs with accuracy and dispatch.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS supplied by contract at LOW

RATES.

LD. LOWENBERG,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Government street, near corner of Broughton

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION

TO SELLING, PURCHASE AND LEASING PROPERTY; TO

NEGOTIATING LOANS AND SECURING EVERYTHING CONNECTED

WITH THE BUSINESS.

Most of the different Districts on the Island may be

seen at his office. Particulars of purchasing houses,

or making investments, will find on his Buletin

Board TOWN Lots on nearly every street; Parcels of

Gardening Land in every District, some of which afford

recreational or investment.

Money on bond and mortgage to loan, in sums less

than the amount of the property.

THOS. C. NUTTALL,

Agent,

Government street

Opposite Masonic Hall,

fees.

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTY AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH

these amounts are always met by this Company are

well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its es-

tablisment, it has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling

in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The securities offered by this Company are the largest invested

capital of the Company, the whole fortunes of numerous

proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent

merchants and others in the United Kingdom. An

annual and short time insurances are effected upon all kinds

of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had in application to

THOS. C. NUTTALL,

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Government street

Opposite Masonic Hall,

fees.

NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THIS

SOCIETY will be held at Smith's Hall, on Tuesday,

8th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. A full attendance of members

is requested.

Victoria, 3d Feb'y, 1870.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

AT THE

CLINTON MILLS,

200 Tons Extra Flour.

—ALSO—

40 PACK MULES

WITH APACHOS.

JEROME HARPER,

Clinton, B.C., Jan 23rd, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE COMMODIOUS, WELL-SITUATED

Dwelling House in James Bay, containing 6 Rooms

and Kitchen, with Outhouses, &c, also a well-

stocked Fruit Garden; now occupied by Mr Lang.

For particulars apply to

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NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 5, 1870.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Feb 4—Star Emma, Fifebank, Nanaimo
Star Enterprise, Paralast, New Westminster
Star Eliza, Middleton, Saanich

CLERED.

Feb 4—Star Emma, Fifebank, Nanaimo
Star Eliza, Middleton, Saanich
Star Favorite, McKay, West Coast

County Court.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4th, 1870.

Williams vs Wren.—This was a suit of replevin, to recover possession of a cow all alleged to have been unlawfully seized and driven to the City Pound by defendant, who was poundkeeper. Mr. McCraight, instructed by Mr. Drake (Drake, Jackson & Aikman), for plaintiff; and Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for defendant. A jury was empannelled to try the case.

The plaintiff alleged in evidence that the cow in question was in his close, and it was about to be milked by a girl in his employ, when defendant rode into the close, and struck his whip and drove the cow into the cowhouse, and from thence drove it to the road, and from there to the Pound, despite all the efforts of the girl to prevent him.

The defendant proved in evidence that on the day in question he, in conjunction with his assistant, found some five or more cattle straying about the neighborhood of the Church Reserve, and that they then proceeded to drive them to the Pound, and while on their way there, passing through Kane street, three of the cows, one of them being the cow in question, bolted into the plaintiff's close, and that thereupon the defendant rode after them, turned them out and drove them to the Pound. A great deal of contradictory evidence was brought to bear before the respective advocates summed up their cases, after which the Judge charged the jury in a few brief and well timed remarks. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict which was interpreted as follows for the defendant: That the plaintiff should pay the Pound fees, \$2.50, and that thereupon the cow should be delivered up to him.

Mr. McCraight, on behalf of the plaintiff, gave notice of a new trial.

THE MECHANIC'S LITERARY INSTITUTE BENEFIT.—The performance for the benefit of the Mechanic's Literary Institute, under the patronage of Gov. Musgrave, came off last evening and drew together a large audience. All the seats were engaged and crowds of men blocked the passage ways and aisles. Much gratification was afforded by the excellent character of the entertainment. Mr. Pauncefort as M. Sangroid in 'Delicate Ground,' performed with an ease and grace peculiarly his own; his admirable effort was ably seconded by Mrs. Carter and Mr. Morrison. In 'The Maid of Muster' Miss Arnot was very successful as Kate O'Brien, Miss Cummings as Susan, Mr. Ellerton as Sam, and Misses Morrison and Robinson as the two Parsons. The afterpiece of 'Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw' afforded Mr. Ellerton an opportunity of airing his native wit, which he did with immense success. Miss Cummings, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Robinson were also exceedingly happy in their respective roles. During the evening Miss Arnot sang 'Love Among the Roses' and 'A Pretty Foot,' receiving a vigorous encore each time, and Mr. Ellerton handled 'Bill Barlow' in a correspondingly able manner. The entire entertainment passed off without a single 'hitch,' and the curtain was rung down amid enthusiastic applause.

SIDEWALKS' ORDINANCE.—The City Council has set vigorously at work to cause the removal of obstructions from the sidewalks. Yesterday Sergt. McCarthy of the Police Force raided through Wharf and other streets to enforce the law. Barrels, kegs, boxes, coils of chain, ash-barrels—ever the Coronist bulletin board, which for nearly ten years has unobtrusively occupied a quiet spot behind the verandahs on Government street—must give way to the heavy tread of the City Fathers and be seen no more on the sidewalk. In one or two instances wooden slats laid in front of the doors of wholesale stores to facilitate the passage in and out of packages of merchandise, were ordered off—a clear stretch of authority, we think. While the Corporation are awake, suppose they turn their attention to the repair of sidewalks on Johnson and Yates streets, and to enforcing the bylaw against persons who have been notified to lay sidewalks along the front of their lots and yet openly flout the authority of the city by neglecting or refusing to do so. If the bylaw is worth enforcing in one respect, it is worth enforcing in all.

GEORGE PEABODY AS A PATRON OF THE DRAMA.—It has been whispered for some time in London that the friend who enabled Mrs. John Wood to open a theatre in London was none other than Mr. Peabody. One could scarcely desire a more substantial prop, and Mrs. Wood's managerial enterprise trembled in the balance when her benefactor died. But according to a London contemporary (says the New York Times) she will not be thrown entirely upon her own resources, for Mr. Peabody has left her £10,000 in his will. Mr. Peabody had really helped Mrs. Wood during the last two or three years, and he became interested in her plans for the regeneration of the drama.

THEATRE ROYAL, TO-NIGHT.—Mr. Carter will produce the 'Idiot Witness' and the 'Dead Shot' this evening. Miss Arnot will take the part of Gilbert, one of her best characters, and during the evening will sing 'Love Among the Roses' and 'Pretty Foot.' Carter and Mr. Ellerton will appear in two of their best characters. The pieces are both new to the colony.

PERSONAL.—The following rather personal advertisement appears in a San Francisco paper, a recent visitor to this city.—John Wilson, Circus Manager, who has recently returned from a very successful tenting season, and who has just sold his horses and lions and put the proceeds in his pocket, is requested to call at this office and settle his bill.

The new Jewish Synagogue, now being erected in Great Portland street, London, will, when completed, far exceed any other building of the kind now in England. The cost of it will be about £24,000 and Sir Anthony Rothschild, brother of the member for the City, is said to be providing most of the funds.

OUR FAMOUS EXPRESSMAN IN A NEW ROLE.—Bill Ballou writes to us from San Francisco that he has found the Riem of Gilead in the King of Pain, and is entirely cured of rheumatism. It will be recollect that Bill has been sorely afflicted with this terrible ailment for many months. The curing of W. T. Ballou is a big card for Dr. J. J. McBride.—*Eric Independent.*

VERY few authors are so fortunate as the Rev. J. Cosyngham M'Cauley, rector of Clonmore, near Drogheda. This gentleman is the author of a treatise on a Jewish subject, entitled 'The Hope of Israel.' The pamphlet came under the notice of Mr. Peabody who, in consideration of the pleasure which its perusal gave him, has bequeathed to it £1,000.

A HOAX.—The Indian missing from Twin Oak Farm came home yesterday morning, looking in a remarkably fine state of preservation. He remarked to his employer that, it is thought, his throat had been cut he was not aware of the fact.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE between New Westminster and Victoria is likely to remain down in the future, as we hear it is not the intention of the W. U. Telegraph Company to again repair it.

FERRIAGE RAISED.—The ferrymen at the foot of Johnson street, being tired of rowing passengers across for a sum next door to nothing, has raised the rate from 5 to 10 cents or three tickets for 25 cents.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.—We learn from Canadian exchanges that Sir Alexander T. Galt had left for England to represent Canada at the Colonial Conference to be held at London during the present month.

THE TAIL OF THE WHALE has been taken to the ferry house for free exhibition. It attracts much attention.

THE SCHOONER FAVORITE, Capt. McKay, is loading with goods for Spring's Station, on the West Coast.

THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA left Olympia, W. T., for Victoria at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

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Philosophical Assassination.

BERLIN, Dec 12, Correspondence of the London Times.]

On the 12th Inst., young Bland was tried by Judge Lucy at the Berlin Criminal Court, on the charge of attempting to shoot the Rev. Dr. Heimrich, while performing divine service in the Cathedral. As the reader may remember, Bland is an atheist fanatic, who looks upon Christianity as an egregious mistake and the clergy as paid cheats. To avenge himself upon them for keeping him in the dark and swindling his countrymen to a sense of their intellectual bondage, he had recourse to the pistol. The deed created an immense sensation at the time.

BORN in 1851 at the village of Lank, county of Barnim, near Berlin, Carl Ludwig Otto Bland is the son of a blacksmith, and from his fifth to his tenth year attended the village school. Remarkable for quickness and industry, he attracted the attention of a neighboring mill-owner, who, from his tenth to his thirteenth year, permitted the intelligent boy to share the private instruction imparted to his own sons. Three more years were spent in a Berlin grammar school, the father scraping together the little he had to complete his son's education and make him, as he ambitiously hoped, he would be, a teacher or even a clergyman. While at school in Berlin the boy astonished his masters by his rapid progress, and besides the tasks allotted him greedily read whatever fell into his hands. Goethe, Schiller, Kant, and quantities of English and French novels, he seems to have devoured at an age when such food is sure to be too much for his mortal digestion. It was, however, long before his religious convictions, which from his infancy had been strictly orthodox, received any rude shock.

FOR years, while studying Kant and other more rationalistic authors, he would regularly attend divine service on Sundays and write out afterwards the sermons he heard. Eventually, however, his religious belief was impaired, and being an earnest and conscientious boy, he declared to his father that he felt unable to enter upon any vocation in which it would be his duty to teach any of the dogmas of Christianity. He now determined to become an actor that he might, as he said, teach poetical truth from the stage. His father objected, but the son threatening to commit suicide, he at last gave in and suffered him once more to take himself to Berlin. Here he associated with actors and practised elocution, but, to his bitter disappointment, found no encouragement from adepts in the art. His despair, coupled with filial affection, made him listen to the paternal representations, so that he promised again to take to his books.

To carry out this intention he accompanied his father to Lank, where he stayed a few weeks, bitterly regretting his promise and irresolute how to act. In this unsettled condition of mind it was that he conceived the idea of shooting a clergyman. He went to Berlin, cast a ball from a tin medal in honor of the Schiller centenary, and with the bullet, sacred to the memory of his great favorite, committed the deed.

On the Judge addressing to him the ordinary question whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, the poor misguided youth had the hardihood to reply: 'Not guilty. Being convinced that man is not a free agent, I cannot be guilty.' To the question whether his religious views had anything to do with the attempt, he answered: 'I determined to shoot a clergyman because it is the clergy who have kept me so long in the dark. When studying mathematics, I learned to reason and emancipate myself from the untruths they taught me. There is no God. Nature is a self-supporting machine.' When the Judge told him that he had misunderstood Kant and the classical poets he loved so dearly, he retorted:

'I have endeavored to understand them to the best of my ability. I am convinced my opinions are based upon theirs. It was while witnessing the performance of Goethe's *Faust* and Schiller's *Rauher* that the idea of shooting a clergyman first occurred to me. When I levelled my pistol at the Rev. Dr. Heimrich, as he stood before the altar reciting the creed, I bore no personal ill-will to him. He was a clergyman, consequently a deceiver, and that was enough for me. I wished to make an example of one of the cloth, and was ready to abide the consequences. I will not, however, deny since, if I had been somewhat modified, I might have done somewhat differently. I have learned to understand that the shooting of one of them is of no use at all.'

YESTERDAY a sharp debate occurred in the Corps Legislatif on the decree for temporary trade in iron and cotton fabrics, and on a vote being taken, the Government was sustained. Many American residents temporarily sojourning here, have petitioned Postmaster General Cresswell, asking for the formation of new postal arrangement between the United States and France.

PARIS, Feb 2.—No American newspapers have been received here of later dates than the 11th Inst., although letters are at hand to the 19th. There is considerable dissatisfaction at this state of things and people are anxious to know if it arises from the recent change in the manner and system of imprisonment with hard labor, his courage, evidently the result of deep-rooted conviction did not forsake him for a moment.

MARRIAGE with a Christian and MURDER—A "Religious Sacrifice."

An Irish journal has the following correspondence from Galicia:

FIVE JEWS, named Moses Schneider, Mayer Breecher, Ab aham Moses Schneider, Joseph Landau, and Moses Teldman, have just been tried for the murder of the latter at Tarnopol, in Galicia. It appears that the deceased had made an offer of marriage to a Christian girl, and that she had accepted him upon his promising to become a Christian also. Having heard of this promise, the accused men assembled in the house of Moses Teldman and warmly upbraided young Teldman for his apostasy. The latter, however, remained obstinate, and during the altercation, the father threw a sling rope around his neck and pulled it, assisted by the other men, until his son was strangled. Hannah Teldman, the mother of the deceased, who was absent at the time, showed much grief at the death of her son, but was soon pacified by her husband representing the murder as a religious sacrifice, and passed the rest of the evening with him in prayer.

The case was clearly proven against the defendants.

Moses Teldman and Mayer Breecher were sentenced to be hanged, and the other three to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Besley, was once a compositor in, and is now at the head of the great type founding establishment of Thorogood & Co.

WILLIAM DUNIOS, considered the most skillful watchmaker, not only of Switzerland but of the whole world, died on the 25th of Nov, at Looe.

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MURDER IN A THEATRE.

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ART AND MANUFACTURES.—In his last Thanksgiving sermon Henry Ward Beecher is reported to have spoken of 'the possible separation of the nation into four distinct Republics,' saying 'that no military accident could prevent it as it did in the last attempt, for whenever the business interests of the several sections demand a change, that change will be made.'

SUCH is the pressure of the times in our town,' said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, 'that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings.' 'Pooh! that is nothing compared with London,' replied his friend, 'we have boys here in London who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence.'

THE ECONOMIST sums up the financial condition of France thus.—In 1768-9 France spent about £71,000,000 or £72,000,000, with an income of £70,000,000. In 1868 the deficit was £7,000,000. The consolidated debt of the country stands at £500,000,000 besides a floating debt of £32,720,000. The revenue increases at the rate of about £1,000,000 per annum.

ART AND MANUFACTURES.—There is perhaps in no branch of industry greater scope afforded to the artist's skill than in the design and manufacture of Dress Fabrics. A large stock of the newest styles of Dress Materials, comprising some cheap job lots, suitable for the present and the approaching season, together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, received, ex California, today by A. B. Gray, Government street, *.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Victoria, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing AT COST, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices. *

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WHO SAYS IT?—Everybody says it—that the Blue Post acts the best lunch in the city, from 11 a. m. to four p. m. every day. Bushell—as his name indicates—Bushell is good measure, too, which is another recommendation. *

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted pure. *

SELLS COFFEE.—The Blue Post acts the best lunch in the city, from 11 a. m. to four p. m. every day. Bushell—as his name indicates—Bushell is good measure, too, which is another recommendation. *

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Perfumery.



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Capital, \$10,000,000

INSURES BUILDINGS, WARES, MER-

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Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of

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Its superiority must be seen in the preference of per-

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The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

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For Home-remedies and invalids we could not recommend a

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Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may

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